



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIII.

ZATURDAG den 16den JULY, 1825.

N. 23

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe W. M. I. E. E.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Order van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zijne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of hooren lezen Salut! doen te weten:

Dat wy hebben goedgevonden te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald: dat de opgaven van geboorte en sterfgevallen die gedaan moeten worden door de bewoners van het Fort Amsterdam en der buiten werken van hetzelfde, zoo mede van buiten posten, geene militairen zynde, en dus namelyk met opzigt tot de vrouwen, kinderen, huisgenooten, slaven en huisbedienden van militairen, gelyk ook andere partikuliere personen, op de natemeldene wyze zullen moeten geschieden, als: van het Fort Amsterdam en der buiten werken van hetzelfde, aan den Wykmeester der Wyk No. 1 van de Willemstad; en van de buiten posten, respectivelyk, aan den Districtmeester van het District binnen welk die buiten posten gelegen zyn.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 11den July 1825, het 12de Jaar Zyner Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) **CANTZ'LAAR**.
Ter ordonnantie van Zijne Excellentie,
(w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Gouv. Sec.
Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in Willemstad den 14den der voorengemelde maand.
(w. g.) **W. PRINCE**, Gouv. Sec.

WAARSCHOUWING.

ALZO niettegenstaande de Publicatie van Gouverneur Generaal, en Raden van den 22sten April 1817, verbiedende het wasschen en pleisteren met wit van de muren der huizen op Scharlo, Pietermay, Otrabanda, en de Willemstad, op een boote van 25 Pesos van Agten; egter veele ingezetenen van tyd tot tyd zich aan overtreding daarvan schuldig maken; zoo is het dat de Raad Fiscaal met inhaesie der gemelde publicatie, elk en een ieder die zulks aangaat, waarschooft om de buite muren of gevels hunner huizen, die met wit na het emansen derzelve, geplystert of gewassen zyn, van een ander kleur te voorzien; en wel binnen een maand na dato dezes; zullende na die termyn, en alzoo na den 6den Augustus aanstaande, by den Raad Fiscaal of van zynentwege, de schouw daarover gevoert worden, en de boeten zonder condescensie derwegen ingevordert.

De Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden,
RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER,
Curaçao, den 6den July 1825.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 15den July 1825

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Welledelen Achtbaren Raad behoortyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 22 oncen voor een Reaal; komende de Fransche Brooden een once minder wegen.

Op zyne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
W. M. H. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

July 1, 1825.

FOR SALE.

SOME very handsome Pitch Pine Mast, clear of knots, over 70 feet long and a variety of other Spars and Lumber of the best quality on reasonable terms.

SAMUEL LYON.

Den 8ten July 1825.

DE ondergeteekende biedt aan uit de hand te koop, een **BOMBARDE**, (Galjoen Schip) onder Colombiansche vlag, met al dartzelver toebehoren. Dezelve is geheel nieuw en te koop aan de Weel van den Heer Joseph Meulle.
AUGUST MEULLE.

Den 8ten July 1825.
NAAR AMSTERDAM,
Zal tegens het einde dezer loopende maand vertrekken

HET GEKOPERDE BRIK SCHIP
MARIA & JACOBA,
Kapitein **J. J. BART**.
Voor Vracht of Passagie, verwoege men zich ten Kantore van **J. N. C. JUTTING**.

Den 8ten July 1825.
NAAR AMSTERDAM,
Zal tegens het einde dezer loopende Maand vertrekken

HET BRIK SCHIP
A L M E L O,
Kapitein **T. SMIT**.
Voor Vracht of Passagie, verwoege men zich ten Kantore van **J. N. C. JUTTING**.

UITTREKSEL VAN EL VIJA DE PUERTO CABELLO.

Op den 11den Jany vertrok van hier naar Curaçao de Nationale korvet van oorlog de **Urica**, aan boord hebbende den Heer **Raphael Diego Meride**, agent van ons gouvernement naar dat eiland. Zyne werkzaamheid, nauwkeurigheid en vaderlandsche liefde, waarborgen ons, om niet verrast te worden door de handelingen en oogmerken van hen die op dat eiland werkzaam kunnen zyn in diervoorge als de **'El Colombiano'**, aangekondigd had door een uittreksel van onderschepte brieven.

Parys, 6den Mei — Het dagblad van Bordeaux, dat eenigen tyd geleden verscheidene malen bulletins mededeelde wegens de overwinningen bebaad door de troepen der koningsgezinden in Peru, bekend reeds de overwinning der Independenten, welke bekentenis aldus luidt:

Den 3den Mei — "Er blijft geen twyfel meer over nopens de gebeurtenissen in Peru. De onder koning en generaal Valdez hebben zich, in het begie der maand January te Quilca ingescheept met een vaartuig de **Ernestino** van Bordeaux en waren op den 3den Maart te Janeiro aangekomen, zoo dat men hen in den loop dezer maand alhier zou kunnen verwachten."

De **Gazeta de Madrid** is het eenigste dagblad dat deze daadzaken niet geloofst. Wanneer Spanje geen gehoor aan reden en menschheid wil geven, om daardoor medelyden te verwekken, wordt zy een belagchelyk voorwerp voor de gansche wereld. Het is met Spanje in Amerika gedaan. Vloten, legerbenden, sterkten, alles is gebukt door de hand des beuls, en met dit alles heeft zich te Madrid met alle statigheid gevormd een junta bestaande uit geëmployeerde militairen in de nieuwe wereld om hunne gedachten te geven over de middeleu ter onderwerping van Amerika aan de gehoorzaamheid van Ferdinand VII. Het is zoo veel als beden te beramen over iets, wat gisteren moest zyn uitgevoerd geworden.

Madrid, 21sten April. — In eene der Juntas van gisteren heeft de kannonnik **Rojas** (zeer wel bekend in Venezuela) in de staatsraad voorgesteld, om in uitvoer te brengen de bij waardoor aan **Karel IV.** verleend is geworden de magt om het 7de gedeelte der goederen van de geestelyken te verkoopen. Dit voorstel is duizend malen gedaan geworden in den raad der ministars maar zonder uitwerking en thans zal hetzelfde geval zyn.

UITTREKSELS VAN ST. THOMAS NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

Neuremburg, 10den April. — Het volgende is van het zuiden van Frankryk gedagteekend den 31sten Maart.

Nieuwe instructien zyn gezonden geworden van Madrid naar den Spaanschen ambassadeur van het hof van Lissabon, om, gelyk men zegt, dringende verzoeringen te maken aan het Portugesche gouvernement aangaande de voorgestelde erkenning der onafhankelykheid van Braziliën, en om aantewyzen dat zoodanige erkenning strydig is, zoowel met de belangen van Portugal als die van Spanje en van alle andere moganheden die koloniën hebben in Amerika; en dat een formeel protest tegen dezelve zal gedaan worden, wanneer het mogts plaats grypen. Men berigt verder, dat het Portugesche ministerie is gewaarschuid geworden, in het verder zagnan van nauwere betrekkingen

met Engeland, als zulke uitleiding zal geven aan zeer onaangename omstandigheden voor het Portugesche gouvernement en alle vriendschappelyke betrekkingen doen ophouden, welke bestaan hebben tusschen de hoven van Lissabon en Madrid. By deze en andere gelegenheden toont het Spaansche gouvernement zonneklaar, de vyandelyke gezindheid, welke het tegen Groot Brittanje koestert. Men geloofst echter niet dat deze verzoeringen eenig invloed zullen hebben op het Portugesche gouvernement, om hetzelfde van stelsel te doen veranderen. — Te Madrid weet men echter vooratellig dat men nog te Lissabon tot geen vast besluit gekomen is, betrekkelyk de erkenning van Braziliën als een onafhankelyken staat.

Een Hollandsch pakket bragt de volgende berichten van Rusland en Zweden:

Petersburgh, 2den April — Het ministerie van nationale onderwyse, en dat der binnenlandsche zaken hebben ontange strenge instructien ontvangen nopens het onderzoek van schriften en boeken in vreemde talen aldaar ingevoerd.

Christiana, 31sten Maart — De landen in de Polders van Leuven en Broch en Van Dalem, meer dan 1000 akkers in uitgestrektheid, zyn nog omtrent 8 palmen onder water, zoo dat het onmogelyk is om dezelve te bebouwen.

Stockholm 5den April. — Het kommittée voor de regering van den handel tusschen Zweden en Noorwegen heeft reeds verscheidene malen zitting gehouden; en men gist dat de versterking aan de grenzen van Noorwegen welke zoo kostbaar is, thans voor een groot gedeelte zal ten uitvoer gebragt worden; en dat eene groote verandering zal gemaakt worden in ons verbodstelsel, betrekkelyk den invoer van vreemde goederen.

UITTREKSELS VAN ENGELSCH NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

LONDEN, APRIL 15.

Er zyn berichten van Indie ontvangen dat de Burmesen verscheidene Russische officieren in hunnen dienst hebben; en dat de Russische generaal **Yermaloff** voor eenigen tyd geleden met de krygsmagt der inboorlingen intrigueerde. Dit is aan den Heer **Stratford Canning** bekend gemaakt geworden, met order om eene verklaring te eischen.

Het plan tot het maken van een kanaal van Havre de Grace naar Parys heeft de koninglyke goedkeuring erlangd; en een groot Engelsch kapitalist, heeft een millioen ponden sterling verschoten tot de graving derzelven. Men zegt dat het kanaal zal zyn van 27 tot 30 voeten diep en van evenredige wydte, en dat eene groote kom zal gemaakt worden te Parys.

APRIL 18.

Wy vernemen dat er thans een voorstel is gebragt ter overweging der ministars, bevelende gevolgen van het grootste belang in den boterhandel van Ierland. Men zegt dat het gouvernement der Nederlanden, deszelfs bereidwilligheid heeft te kennen gegeven, om alle hinderpalen uit den weg te ruimen op den invoer van Britsche gemanufakteerde goederen in het gebied en koloniale bezittingen van dat land, onder dien mitte, dat de gerechtigheid op Hollandsche boter en kaas in Engeland gevoerd, zal ingetrokken worden.

Men heeft berekend dat zoo dit voorstel doorging, de uitvoer van Britsche manufakturen naar Batavia en de andere Indische bezittingen der Nederlanden verscheidene miljoenen jaarlyks in waarde zullen bedragen.

APRIL 22.

Twee belangryke depeschen zyn bekend gemaakt geworden, bevattende eene korrespondentie tusschen den secretaris generaal van Griekenland (**Rodios**) en den Heer **Canning**. — De Griek klaagt over een zeker dokument, behelzende een plan van het Russische hof om de verschillen van Griekenland en Turkye by te leggen, als strekkende tot omverwerping der nationale onafhankelykheid van de Grieken; en hy roept den onderstand van Groot Brittanje in. De Heer **Canning** weifelt een weinig op het stuk van onafhankelykheid en geeft openbaar zyne neiging te kennen, tot een middelweg van vereffening; maar hy keurt op eene zachte wyze het voorstel van Rusland af, dat het te laat gekomen is; en beoofst aan de zyde van het Britsche gouvernement niets buiten de strik te onpartydigheid.

name personen zyn ontvagen, de doodzaak melden.

De voorwaarden waarop de wapenstilstand is gesloten, worden aldus gegeven: Men zegt dat generaal Olafsen, zich onbetroegd vindende om de onafhankelijkheid van de nieuwe staten of de vorige gesloten traktaten, te erkennen toegestaan heeft in eene opschorting der vyandelykeden voor den tyd van vier maanden; de legers zullen gedurende dien tyd hunne standplaatsen blijven behouden, het eene ten Noorden en het andere ten Zuiden van Desaguadero. De regts waaraan de beide partyen zich moeten houden zyn in het breedvoorige beschreven. De berekening van den tyd des wapenstilstands begint op den dag waarop generaal Sucre den zeiven zal ratificeren. In geval de vyandelykeden zullen moeten hielduwd worden, zal er aan beide partyen acht dagen vóór dien tyd kennis gegeven worden. Dit dokument is gedattekend den 12den January 1825.

Uit onze uittreksels van de *Barbadoes Globe* van den 23ten Juny zal men bemerken dat de Franse vloot liggende te Martinique, bestaat uit 16 linie schepen en fregatten, met een evenredig getal van oorlogs brikken en schoeners. Men weet nog niet stellig of er eenig troepen aan hoord van deze vaartuigen, noch of zy regstreeks van Frankryk gekomen zyn.

Zoo er eenigzints iets buitengewoons in deze zeemagt steekt, dan schynt het ons zeer waarschijnlijk dat derzelver bestemming is naar St Domingo. De wankelbare toestand van het Spaansche gedeelte van dat eiland, en de gevoelens van de zelve inwoners, die altyd een afkeer gehad hebben om zich met de Haytieners te verenigen; dit alles heeft de hoop van het Franse gouvernement op eene overwinning welke reeds lang verlaten was opgewekt. Deze zyn echter speculative veronderstellingen, gegrond slechts op het voorgaande gerucht.—Wat ook de daad moge zyn in betrekking tot St. Domingo, echter de bewegingen van deze vloot schynt al te openbaar en beslissend voor Frankryk dan dat wy eenigzints zouden twyfen dat het eene combinatie met Spanje tegen de vryheid van Zuid Amerika is. Zoodanig eene vloot en voor zoodanig oogmerk vreezen wy, zal zich niet eerst laten zien in eene Franse haven; noch zouden de Engelsche nieuwspapieren tot den 25ten Mei stil gebleven zyn over een onderwerp van zoo veel belang.

Uit een Duitsch Dagblad.

Het groote kanaal in Noord Holland is thans voleindigd; hetzelfde is tot het Nieuwe Diep 14 tot 15 mylen lang; het gaat door een zeer moerasachtig doch zeer bevolkt land, het loopt langs vele dorpen en door de steden Parmerend en Alkmaar; dezelfs kleinste breedte bedraagt 120 voeten. Het heeft vier groote valsluizen welke zoo groot zyn dat een lineschip er door kan varen, en twee gewone sluisen. Men is bezig twee groote stoom vaartuigen te bouwen van toereikende kracht om de koopvaardyschepen te hooger en dezelve met de gansche lading in twee dagen door het kanaal te brengen.

Opmerking.

Er zyn landen, zegt Bergerac, waar men in elk menschen eenen vyand creest te ontmoeten, en by ieder woord een: "Gryp hem!" meent te hooren nagalmen.—Arm Spanje! dat is als wit awe ziel gesproken.

Paarden zonder Vaderlandsliefde.

Napoleon had, by den inval in Rusland, 1812, zyne gansche Ruitery by de voorhoede als opzeggelooft. Hierdoor bespoedigde hy, wel is waar, niet weinig den terugtocht der Russen naar het binnenste huns lands, maar rigtte tevens de Franse kavallery, by middel van voedsel voor een zoo getal paarden in eene beperkte ruimte, in korten tyd ten gronde. Alle de officieren voeren dan ook geweldig uit tegen deze manoeuvre. Toen eens Murat zich, na eenen aanval, bekleagde, dat de kavallery haren pligt kwalijk had betracht, antwoordde hem Nansouty: "Dat komt, dat de paarden volatrekt geen Patriotismus bezitten. Onze soldaten rechten ook zonder brood; maar onze paarden willen zonder haver niet galopperen."

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

By an arrival from India yesterday, we are informed of the assassination of the king of Ava (Birman empire) by means of a conspiracy formed for that purpose by his queen and her brother, in consequence of his majesty having expressed his displeasure at the conduct of the late governor of Rangoon (a relative of the queen) on the occasion of its capture by the British forces. The discovery of this horrid murder excited the utmost rage among the friends of the king and the heir apparent; and the contest which ensued ended in the massacre of the queen, her brother, and all her other relatives.

Information has been received from India that the Burmese have several Russian officers in their service, and that the Russian general Yermoloff has been for some time intriguing with the native powers. This has been communicated to Mr Stratford Canning, with instructions to demand an explanation.

A fine regular rigged ship, ship of war, is now being out at Blackwall. Her destiny is

to cruise against the Malay pirates who infest the coasts of Batavia. This extraordinary ship, the first of the kind made in Europe, unites the powers of sailing or steaming, separate or connected, at pleasure. The paddles fold up like a lady's fan, and with great facility.

Throughout Europe more than nine tenths of the steam boats now in use are the property of Englishmen. The steam boats at Venice and Naples are English property; and an English company has proposed to establish others upon the lakes of Switzerland.

The project of a canal from Havre de Grace to Paris has, it is said, received the royal sanction, and a great English capitalist has offered to provide one million sterling towards its construction. It is proposed that this canal shall be 27 to 30 feet in depth, and of corresponding width, and that a very large basin is to be made in Paris. Should the work go on, it will necessarily set aside the project of a railway from Havre de Grace to Paris.

Edinburgh, April 14.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Demerara to his friend in Aberdeen, dated the 21th February, 1825:—I have now been nearly nine months in this colony, during which time there has been very little rain, and for the last month none at all; in consequence of which the crop is almost burned out of the earth by the intense heat of the sun. In the month of December, which is the wettest of the rainy season, we had not a single drop, a circumstance similar to which has not occurred for the last twenty years. Should the present want of water continue much longer, the consequences must be serious. The small quantity used for the common necessaries of life cannot now be had but at an exorbitant price, and that of a quality the most unwholesome. On walking along the beach the other day I observed a punt, loaded with creek water, which, on being landed, was immediately bought up by the inhabitants, at the rate of 10d. sterling per gallon.

APRIL 18.

A proposal, we understand, is now under the consideration of ministers, involving consequences of the utmost importance to the butter trade of Ireland. It is said that the government of the Netherlands has signified its readiness to remove all restrictions on the importation of British manufactured goods into the territories and colonial possessions of that country, on condition that the duty on Dutch butter and cheese imported into England be withdrawn.—It is calculated, we understand, that in the event of this proposal being acceded to, the exportation of British manufactures to Batavia and the other Indian possessions of the Netherlands will amount in value to several millions annually.

APRIL 22.

Two interesting dispatches have been published, forming a correspondence between the secretary general of Greece (Rodios) and Mr. Canning. The Greek complains of a certain paper, purporting to contain a plan of the court of Russia for settling the differences of Greece with Turkey, as tending to overthrow the national independence of the Greeks; and he supplicates the support of Great Britain. Mr. Canning trims a little on the point of independence, and manifestly favours a middle term of adjustment; but he gently blames the Russian proposal for having come too late, and promises, on the part of the British government, nothing beyond a strict neutrality.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, June 7.

From Vera Cruz.—An arrival at Philadelphia has brought accounts that the frigate Constitution, and the schooner Shark, anchored off the Barr at Vera Cruz on the 7th, and sailed again on the 8th of May. The island of Sacrificios was taken possession of by the troops, and the officers obliged to make their escape.—The island was retaken the next day.

From Brazil.—The brig Aurilla, arrived here yesterday from Maranhão, brings accounts of lord Cochrane being still off that place with part of his fleet. Com. Jewett had sailed for Rio de Janeiro, with part of the Brazilian fleet. Markets dull for all kinds of American produce. Flour six milrees; beef in demand, and fish three milrees per barrel.

Latest from Europe.—The duke of Northumberland's service of plate which was to be used at the coronation of the king of France on the 29th May, was valued at 100,000 sterling.

The last advices from Spain state that Ferdinand had appointed a junta to prepare a new plan for giving greater facilities than at present exist, to the payment of the civil officers and the state pensioners. The official intelligence of the total defeat of the royalists in Peru, had reached Madrid. Ferdinand endeavours to console himself by the reflection, that the habits and religion of the people will still attach them to Spain. The French troops not wanted for the fortresses in the peninsula, were to return immediately to their own country.

The meeting of the Holy Alliance in Italy is now said to be for the purpose of settling the affairs of Greece, South America, and even Portugal.

It is again said that the preliminary arrangements for recognizing the independence of Brazil by the Portuguese, had been concluded between that power and Sir Charles Stuart.

June 10.

A vessel, arrived at New Orleans on the 10th ult. brought information that a body of Mexican troops, stationed at the island of Sacrificios,

maintained on the 30th April and put all their officers to death. The Mexican general in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz, lost no time in marching against the mutineers, who had hoisted the Spanish flag; they were compelled to surrender; 20 of the ringleaders were executed the first day, and other executions had followed. "This revolt," says the editor of the *New Orleans Mercantile Daily Advertiser*, "is only a foretaste of what the descendants of Europeans must apprehend in Mexico. The hatred of the aboriginal race has long been smothered, but never extinguished. Indeed, misery and oppression have operated in Mexico, as elsewhere, to nourish the thirst for revenge. The creoles in Mexico have driven out the Spaniards; let them take care lest the still greater numbers of the copper colored race do not expel them in their turn. Agents from Spain, and the Holy Alliance, will not be wanting to open the eyes of the Indians, and urge them on with promises of aid from abroad."

From France.—Accounts from Germany say, that a lively sensation had been produced there, in consequence of the expectation that France was about to recognise the independence of South America. Addresses and representations continued to be received by the French government from all parts of the country in favour of the measure.

The duke of Northumberland had hired, at 60,000 francs, the hotel, Dameplinet, at Paris, for the celebration of the coronation.

It was reported that a meeting was to take place at Aix la Chapelle this summer, between the kings of England and Russia, and "another great sovereign."

Occupation of Cuba.—It will be seen by the subjoined extract from the *Baltimore Federal Gazette*, received by this morning's mail, that the information, which we gave a few days ago, respecting the occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico by French troops, the correctness of which was questioned by some of our contemporaries, had been received at Campeachy about the time that we published it here:—

Occupation of Cuba, &c.—Whatever may be the fact regarding the occupation of the Spanish West India islands by France, it appears that information of the same tenor as that which was given to the public by the respectable editor of the *New York Evening Post*, has likewise reached Mexico. Passengers in the schooner Antelope, arrived at Norfolk from Campeachy, which place they left in the early part of May, report that information had reached Campeachy of the intended occupation of Cuba and Porto Rico by the French government. It is not stated what conveyance brought this intelligence to Campeachy, but is sufficient for present purposes to observe, that it was known in that place full as soon as it was known in New York; thus far confirming the statement made by the editor of the *Post*.

General Santa Anna left Campeachy about the 10th of May for Alvarado; and it was reported that an order had been received at the latter place from the seat of government, prohibiting foreigners from going into the interior of the country. Our information from Mexico to the 1st ult. makes no mention of the latter circumstance.

June 11.

From Europe.—The packet ship *Frisland*, arrived yesterday in 30 days from Genoa, brings papers of that place of the 7th and London of the 7th May. Two entire cargoes of British goods had been returned to England from Gibraltar as unseizable, owing to the rigorous measures adopted by the French authorities to prevent the introduction of British manufactures into Spain.

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

JUNE 18.

Barbados, June 3.—We congratulate our readers on the prospect of the establishment of steam boats amongst us in a very short time.—We know that the list is already very numerous and respectable signed; the names of his honor the president, several members of the honorable board of council and house of assembly, most of the first mercantile houses in town, and a long list of country gentlemen, give stability to the scheme, and an assurance that it will be conducted in the best possible manner, and be a guarantee of the proper application of the funds of the subscribers. We are in great hopes that it will amply repay those persons who embark in it. There can be no positive certainty in any speculation, but as far as we can judge this promises to be very profitable; and will certainly be of the greatest benefit to all the colonies, by promoting a greater intercourse, and be the means of uniting them on all great political questions.—[*The Barbadian*.]

London, April 18.—Prince Metternich will leave Paris this week. Previously to his departure, he received the distinguished honour of dining with the king and royal family; a mark of distinction usually conferred only upon members of royal houses.

Nuremberg, April 10.—The following is from the South of France, dated March 31:—

New instructions have been sent from Madrid to the Spanish ambassador at the Court of Lisbon, to make, it is affirmed, urgent remonstrances to the Portuguese government, respecting the proposed recognition of the independence of Brazil, and to intimate that such recognition would be directly at variance, as well with the interest of Portugal as that of Spain, and of all other powers who have colonies in

America, and that a formal protest against it will be made in case it should take place. It is further said, that the Portuguese ministry has been warned against entering into more intimate relations with England, as this would lead to circumstances very disagreeable to the Portuguese government, and put a stop to the friendly relations which have hitherto subsisted between the courts of Lisbon and Madrid. On this occasion and some others, the Spanish government too clearly manifests the kind of hostile disposition which animates it, towards Great Britain. It is not believed, however, that these representations will have any remarkable influence on the Portuguese government, so as to make it depart from its system. It is however positively affirmed at Madrid that no resolution had yet been made at Lisbon, relative to the recognition of Brazil as an independent state.

A Dutch mail, bringing the following advices from Russia and Sweden:

"Petersburgh, April 2.—The ministry of popular instruction, and that of the interior, have lately received more rigorous instructions relative to the inspection of writings and books in foreign languages brought from abroad.

"Christiania, March 31.—The lands in the Polders of Leuven and Broch, and Van Dalem, above 1,000 acres, are still near eight palms under water, so that it is still impossible to cultivate them.

"Stockholm, April 5.—The committee for the regulation of the commerce between Sweden and Norway has had several meetings, and it is conjectured that the guarding of the frontiers towards Norway, which is so extremely expensive, will be in a great measure done a way with, and that a considerable change will be made in our prohibitory system, respecting the importation of foreign goods."

We extract the following article from a number of the *Oriental Spectator*, received by the mail from Flanders:—

"Smyrna, March 4.—Five vessels with Sciote emigrants having arrived at the Matio Villages, the Pacha sent a body of troops to conduct them to the town. They said they were come back to settle in their country. The Pacha received them very kindly, which much displeased a corps of Gagiangis, lately arrived who went so far as to utter murmurs. The Pacha severely reprimanded them, and has sent to Constantinople for permission to send the Gagiangis from the island."

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, June 22.

France.—The *Etoile*, of April 11, has various remarks on the Address of the Merchants. It says, "we do not blame the step they have taken, but we wish to make them easy respecting the future."

The government has said to the merchants, "Go to America, you are permitted." To which they reply, "We do go, but protect us there as every where else."

This is very well, and it seems clear that the government does protect them. We learn from the English Journals, that a French ship of 60 guns, and other vessels, had been to La Guayra, to demand the restoration of the *Urania*, a French vessel, taken by a Colombian privateer on pretext of having a Spanish cargo on board.

The message of M. Santander speaks of the arrival of some Frenchmen, whose object seems to be to visit Colombia, and examine the state of affairs, which indicates that our government has its eyes open to all that part of the continent. The French squadron in the South Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and wherever they are wanted, surely protect our merchantmen. Do not Agents in Brazil, and wherever they are useful, afford our trade support and defenders? Has not the French government obtained from king Ferdinand a royal decree, opening to all nations the Spanish Colonies, and is there in all the stipulations of the new Republics any thing particular to any one Power?

Neither the United States, who have recognised these Republics two years, nor England, which has made treaties and sent consuls to the authorities that might be established (the terms of his Britannic Majesty's letters), have no advantages; the tariff is the same for English, French, and American vessels.

Quoting the statements in the Address relative to the commerce actually carried on, the *Etoile* says:—"We do not see any reason to be alarmed for our new relations with the Spaniards, or dread their interruption."

What remains, then, but the desire of protection by consuls and treaties? But this is the political question, for we have shewn that the commercial interests are duly protected. In this case we may observe to the persons who have signed the Address, that this part of their application is a question of government, which must be left to the wisdom of the monarch, whose royal soul, wholly engaged in the welfare of his subjects, knows all that must be done for the interest of France, and for its dignity, which is also an interest of the first order."

The individuals sent by the French government to South America, are first named to king Ferdinand, and permission is asked from him for their residence in his dominions in South America. This permission is granted to Madrid with all the old formalities, among which is a reference to the council of the Indies, whose sanction is also requisite. The last French Commissioner as agent to Colombia, had his permission registered in the Archives of the council of the Indies at Madrid. This we can

state positively, on the authority of an English gentleman of high respectability, who was in Madrid six months ago, and who speaks from his own knowledge.—*Morning Chronicle*, April 14.

June 29

By a post from Bogota of the 7th of May, we learn that the British commissioner, Colonel Hamilton, left that city for England on the 29th of April, for the purpose of laying before his government, the treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce, entered into between Colombia and Great Britain.

The bill presented by the executive to Congress, for granting a loan of a million of dollars to the agricultural departments, had passed in to a law. Of those we understand 500,000 are destined for Venezuela. The interest on the loan to be six per cent per annum. The term of it not more than fifteen years. No one person to borrow more than 6000 dollars, nor less than one thousand.

The British packet arrived at La Guayra on Monday last, bringing intelligence from England to the 25th of May. Nothing of interest had occurred up to that date respecting the affairs of the new world.

We learn by this opportunity however, that a French fleet of forty six vessels had arrived at Martinique.

We also learn from St. Thomas's, that accounts have reached that island, of admiral Halstead, the British naval commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, having proceeded to the Havana, with part of his squadron, in consequence of a considerable body of French troops having been landed there.

Madrid, May 5.—While vessels arrive in all the ports of Europe with the melancholy recital of our irreparable disasters in Peru, and others bring to Cadix the remnants of our armies, it is curious to see our government loudly proclaim an expedition of two regiments, fitting out at Corunna, to go, it is said, to reconquer Peru, where the armies of Canterac and La Serna have failed. But we must not be deceived respecting the object of this expedition, for it is not to Peru, on which our ministers think no longer, but to the Havana that they mean to send it, to prevent, if possible, the emancipation of that rich colony. Some young Frenchmen have lately arrived, to enlist in the squadron of foreign Gardes du corps.

The terms of the new Spanish loan are concluded. The nominal amount of it will be twenty four millions, (one hundred and twenty millions of Spanish dollars,) out of which we understand the military expenses of the French government, and the losses sustained by individuals during the campaign of 1823, are to be liquidated, and the bond of the Cortes and Guebhard's loan paid off. There are besides the British claims, which are comparatively trifling, and will be settled by composition.—The condition has been retained by which Ferdinand is bound not to apply any part of the proceeds of this loan to attempt the recovery of any portion of his late dominions on the American continent. The battle of Ayacucho has rendered this condition almost useless; but whether so or not, it was insisted upon and retained in the contract.—*British Press*, May 7.

July 6

By our extract from the *Barbadoes Globe* of the 23d of June, it will be perceived that the French fleet lying off Martinique, as mentioned in our last, consists of fifteen line of battle ships and frigates, with a proportionate number of gun brigs and schooners. It is not ascertained whether any troops are on board these vessels, nor indeed whether they are lately from France, in as much as the captain of the ship *Thomas Spencer* merely beheld them at anchor off Martinique, in passing that island.

It there be any thing more than ordinary in this armament, it seems to us highly probable that its destination is St. Domingo. The unsettled state of the Spanish part of that island, and the sentiments of its inhabitants, avers as we believe they always have been to a union with Hayti, may have revived in the French government hopes of conquest, long since abandoned. It is obvious that by the occupation of this fairest portion of the island, with the concurrence of its inhabitants, the French may do much against the adjacent parts of it. But these are speculative questions, founded rather on the report alluded to, than on any abstract probability of their occurrence or expediency. Whatever may be the fact however with regard to St. Domingo, the movements of our fleet seem too open, too decidedly French, to leave any apprehension in our minds, of a combination with Spain against the liberties of South America. Such a fleet for such a purpose, would not be first seen in a French port, we apprehend; nor would the English papers to the 25th of May be silent on so interesting a subject.

The congress of 1825 was prorogued on the 1st of May: after a session of one hundred and twenty days, as provided for by the constitution.

France.—In the sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies on the 10th of May, when the item in the Budget appropriated to the expenditure of the Foreign department was brought forward, general Foy took an opportunity of adverting to the question of South America, and the policy hitherto pursued by the French government upon that subject. Of course, the

conduct of England naturally presented itself to the speaker, as contrasted with that of France; and this called up M. de Villele, whose observations are too important not to be given. It would seem, from the arguments of M. de Villele, that so long as Spain shall refuse to recognise the independence of her former colonies, so long will France, as a point of political etiquette, equally abstain from doing so.

The following was the reply of the French minister:—

"Should we have imitated the example of England [profound silence]? Should we, like England, have recognized the independence of the Spanish colonies? I demand of the speaker, if France, with respect to these colonies, is in the same position as England, either in point of commercial interest or principles? And first, as to the first point, England, since 1807, is in possession of the protectorate of that commerce, and she has, I will not say millions, but thousands of millions, embarked in that country.—France has only entered into this commerce within these few years, and it does not exceed thirty millions of imports, and sixteen millions of exports. You see that the difference is great between these two positions. With respect to moral considerations, with respect to principles, a Bourbon reigns over Spain. Spain has, by a glorious expedition secured the reign of that king. Would it be moral, would it be conformable to the principles which we respect, and which we shall always respect, I hope, because these principles are the safeguards of nations, as well as governments, that France should recognize, in spite of Spain, and contrary to the protestation of her government, the independent existence of these colonies.

"But let us look farther—Would this recognition be for the interest of the country? No, gentlemen, France conformably to her principles and her interest, is called on to play the most elevated and honourable part, that of mediatrix, and to that all her efforts will be directed. . . . I declare that our agents were never charged with any thing beyond acting as mediators, and certainly a government may exhibit its policy publicly when it is so clear and frank.

The *Journal de Paris*, giving from the *Argos* of Buenos Ayres the statement that Don B. Rivadavia is appointed minister plenipotentiary to the courts of England and France, adds the following note:

"We have no need to point out to our readers the improbability, we may say the absurdity, of such a piece of news, at least as far as France is concerned. Even illegitimate governments do not willingly expose themselves to receive an affront such as the refusal to receive their ambassadors. Now, in the present state of things, and so long as the Spanish transatlantic provinces have not the sanction of the mother country to their independence, who thinks that France, without acting contrary to its policy, can enter into diplomatic relations with them?"

BUENOS AYRES.

The following are the details contained in the *Argos Extraordinary*, of Buenos Ayres of the 8th of March. It sets forth that a courier from Salta, had arrived on the preceding day, bringing the news of an armistice concluded between general Sucre and general Olazeta. The Editor of the *Argos* says, in the absence of the ratification, which it is hoped will soon arrive, though the armistice itself had not been received at Salta, yet all the letters, from parties of the greatest respectability, announced the fact, and believed it to be certain.

The terms of the armistice are thus given.—It is stated, that general Olazeta being then unable to recognise the independence of the new states, or the treaties previously concluded, agrees to a cessation of hostilities of four months—the armies during that period to occupy their present positions—the one to the north, the other to the South of the Desaguadero. The arrangements to be observed by both parties are pointed out in detail. The duration of the armistice was to count from the day on which it should be ratified by general Sucre. In case of hostilities being renewed, eight days notice to be given by either party. This document is dated Jan. 12, 1825, signed by Jose Mendez de Lmas, Antonio de Elizalde. To this is added—Head quarters, Paz, Jan. 13, 1825:—Ratified in all its parts. Pedro Antonio de Olazeta.—*Courier of London*.

SOUTH AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

(From the *London Courier*)

Mr. Secretary Canning next presented the copy of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between his majesty and the united provinces of Rio de la Plata. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Sir R. Wilson congratulated the House and the country upon the conclusion of the treaty referred to in the papers presented by the right hon. secretary for foreign affairs—a treaty of no less advantage to the united provinces of Rio de la Plata than honourable to his majesty's government. He considered that treaty as an homage rendered by the old world to the rights of man in the new. The Hon. Member concluded by paying a high compliment to the bravery and moderation which had characterized all the efforts of the South American states for independence and particularly eulogized the president of the Colombian republic, (Bolívar) who deserved not only the title of deliverer of his country, but to be hailed as one of the greatest benefactors of the world. (Hear, hear.)